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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,697	02/12/2002	Mary Franco	G03.009	9132
28062	7590	03/23/2006	EXAMINER	
BUCKLEY, MASCHOFF, TALWALKAR LLC			BLACK, LINH	
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NEW CANAAN, CT 06840			2163	

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/074,697	Applicant(s) FRANCO ET AL.	
	Examiner LINH BLACK	Art Unit 2163	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/7/02, 2/12/02</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is in response to the document dated 2/12/2002. Claims 1-22 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 12, 18, 20-22 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1, 18, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Regarding claims 1, 18, 20-22, these claims recite the establishing a program hierarchy of campaign managers, associating potential donors with a campaign personnel (a canvasser), and generating an information screen for each of the potential donors. However, these claims appear to be abstract idea rather than a practical application which produces a useful, concrete and tangible result. In particular, they do not appear to provide a tangible result which enables the usefulness of the information screen, a requirement for compliance with the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 101 in view of the Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility, published on 26 October 2005, which can be found at

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/opla/preognotice/guidelines101_20051026.pdf>. For a result to be tangible, it must be more than just a thought or a computation; it

must have real-world value rather than an abstract result. For instance, claim 1 merely cites 'generating a screen' as the result.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 2/12/02 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. Legible copies of the crossed out documents must be submitted in order to be considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-11, 18-19, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hautt et al. (US 20020080175), Molbak et al. (5909794), and further in view of Gruber et al. (20020073026).

As per claims 1-5, 7-11, 18-19, 20-22, Hautt et al. teach managing funds at various levels: local, regional, national etc... - paragraph 0010; campaign leaders – 0052, 0070; callers/solicitors/canvassers – par. 0017; campaign managers – pars. 0009, 0062, 0067; retrieve information identifying a plurality of potential donors – pars. 0009, 0018, 0074, 0092, 0100; canvasser/caller/solicitor that associate with potential donors – pars.

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0049, 0052, 0060; activating another screen – pars. 0057. However, Molbak et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; donation transaction method and apparatus – the title; different base units options will be geographically based – col. 4, lines 4-32. However, Hautt et al. and Molbak et al. do not explicitly disclose generating an information screen for each of said potential donors. Gruber et al. teach on-line fundraising system, potential donors, personal donation page - paragraphs 0015-0016; 0052, 0058-0063. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Hautt et al.'s teaching, Molbak et al.'s, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to allow campaign managers at different levels, national, regional, field/operating units of local areas or different divisions to communicate to one another, monitor potential donors in associating with callers/solicitors to effectively raise funds with the right time and strategy, and to effectively receive and monitor the donations.

As per claim 2, Hautt et al. teach at least one intermediate level manager beneath one of said operating unit managers in said program hierarchy – pars. 0052 (campaign leaders), 0070, 0072 (callers to campaign leaders).

As per claims 3-4, Hautt et al. teach campaign managers – par. 0009; various levels to manage fund raising such as local, regional, and national – par. 0010; campaign managers – pars. 0009, 0062; fig. 1, item prospect list of name and callers/solicitors/canvassers list of name and one caller is a primary. However, Molbak

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et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional/local and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; fig. 1 (items 112a-112f, 128a-128c; associating field units and each region). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Molbak et al.'s teaching with Hautt et al.'s teaching, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to better manage fundraising campaign in each region by individually manage different operating units within each region to better communicate to potential prospects/donors and thus, for better gains.

As per claim 5, Hautt et al. teach managing funds at various levels: local, regional, national etc...- paragraph 0010; campaign leaders – 0052, 0070; callers/solicitors/canvassers – par. 0017. However, Molbak et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; locations of field units and the associating local/regional campaigns – fig. 1, items 112a-112f, 128a-128c; col. 4, lines 5-32. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Molbak et al.'s teaching with Hautt et al.'s teaching, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to better manage fundraising campaign in each region by individually manage different operating units within each region to better communicate to potential prospects/donors and thus, for better gains.

As per claim 7, Hautt et al. and Molbak et al do not explicitly disclose corporation. However, Gruber et al. teach “The virtual plaque can be static or it can be dynamically scrolled on the screen. The virtual plaque can be obtained by individuals or by

corporations as well as by other entities. Thus, the virtual plaque can honor individuals as well as corporations and other entities. In one embodiment, a virtual plaque includes a link to other web pages" – par. 0037. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Molbak et al.'s teaching with Hautt et al.'s teaching, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to better manage fundraising campaign in each region/local area or divisions of corporations or business entities to better associate with potential donors, thus, help bring more success to fundraising campaigns.

As per claims 8-11, 19, Hautt et al. teach screens where callers/solicitors can associate with potential donors – figs. 1—8 (callers, prospects, board members, executive committee members, volunteer, staffs); canvasser/caller/solicitor that associate with potential donors – pars. 0049, 0052, 0060; activating another screen – pars. 0057.

However, Molbak et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; donation transaction method and apparatus – the title; different base units options will be geographically based – col. 4, lines 4-32.

However, Hautt et al. and Molbak et al. do not explicitly disclose generating an information screen. Gruber et al. teach on-line fundraising system, potential donors, personal donation page - paragraphs 0015-0016; 0052, 0058-0063. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Hautt et al.'s teaching, Molbak et al.'s, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to allow campaign managers at different levels, national, regional, field/operating units of local

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areas or different divisions to communicate to one another, monitor potential donors in associating with callers/solicitors to effectively raise funds with the right time and strategy, and the generating of screens to donors and participants would help monitor the fundraising campaign proceed effectively.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hautt et al. (US 20020080175), and further in view of Molbak et al. (5909794).

As per claim 12, Hautt et al. teach donors' contact information – fig. 3; last and next contacts – fig. 13a. However, canvasser/caller/solicitor that associate with potential donors – pars. 0049, 0052, 0060; activating another screen – pars. 0057. Molbak et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; donation transaction method and apparatus – the title; different base units options will be geographically based – col. 4, lines 4-32; providing of donation solicitation information to potential donors, receive donations and update a central computer – col. 8, line 30 to col. 9, line 50 (if the user requests a display of additional charitable organizations, a first page of a list screen showing numerous potential charitable organizations is displayed). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Hautt et al.'s teaching and Molbak et al.'s to allow the receiving and recording of donations faster and easier.

Claims 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hautt et al. (US 20020080175), Molbak et al. (5909794), and further in view of Gruber et al. (20020073026).

As per claim 13, Hautt et al. teach managing funds at various levels: local, regional, national etc... - paragraph 0010; campaign leaders – 0052, 0070; callers/solicitors/canvassers – par. 0017; campaign managers – pars. 0009, 0062, 0067; retrieve information identifying a plurality of potential donors – pars. 0009, 0018, 0074, 0092, 0100; canvasser/caller/solicitor that associate with potential donors – pars. 0049, 0052, 0060; activating another screen – pars. 0057. However, Hautt et al. and Molbak et al. do not explicitly disclose generating an information screen for each of said potential donors. Gruber et al. teach on-line fundraising system, potential donors, personal donation page - paragraphs 0015-0016; 0052, 0058-0063. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Hautt et al.'s teaching, Molbak et al.'s, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to allow campaign managers at different levels, national, regional, field/operating units of local areas or different divisions to communicate to one another, monitor potential donors in associating with callers/solicitors to effectively raise funds with the right time and strategy, and to effectively receive and monitor the donations.

As per claims 14-15, Hautt et al. teach identifying an amount of a previous donation by said potential donor – par. 0016; fig. 21 (projected; prospected, and last year); identifying a status of the charitable contribution program – pars. 0023, 0035, 0056,

0071; interface that facilitates communication between potential donors and campaign managers – figs. 1 and 19; pars. 0057-0061. However, Hautt et al. do not explicitly suggest identifying donation options. Molbak et al. further disclose providing of donation solicitation information to potential donors, receive donations and update a central computer – col. 8, line 30 to col. 9, line 50 (if the user requests a display of additional charitable organizations, a first page of a list screen showing numerous potential charitable organizations is displayed). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Hautt et al.'s teaching and Molbak et al.'s, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to better allow donors to pick desired charitable contribution programs and to allow campaign managers learn donors' previous pledges in association with the current donation status of the donors to better raise funds from the donors.

As per claims 16-17, Hautt et al. teach campaign managers – par. 0009; various levels to manage fund raising such as local, regional, and national – par. 0010; campaign managers – pars. 0009, 0062; fig. 1, item prospect list of name and callers/solicitors/canvassers list of name and one caller is a primary. However, Molbak et al. further disclose Hautt et al.'s teaching of regional/local and field units of charitable campaign – col. 3, lines 19-43; fig. 1 (items 112a-112f, 128a-128c; associating field units and each region); display/present information identifying said local campaign to said potential donor – col. 4, lines 5-49. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Molbak et al.'s teaching

with Hautt et al.'s teaching, and Gruber et al.'s teaching to better manage fundraising campaign in each region by individually manage different operating units within each region to better communicate to potential prospects/donors and thus, for better gains. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hautt et al. (US 20020080175), Molbak et al. (5909794), Gruber et al. (20020073026), and further in view of Zee (US 20020178015).

As per claim 6, Hautt, Mobak, and Gruber et al. do not explicitly disclose access privilege levels. Zee et al. teach levels of access to each IP and the fee associated with each level of access; access fees may be waived for certain groups, access levels, and/or for certain time periods. In addition, charitable funding may be arranged to sponsor access to certain categories of IP – pars. – 0030, 0033, 0037, 0075, 0080, 0082, 0092-0093. would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Molbak et al.'s teaching, Hautt et al.'s teaching, Gruber et al.'s teaching with Zee's teaching to allow different levels of fundraising staffs to access to only portion of data that is appropriate for their levels, thus, better manage and protect the fundraising information.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LINH BLACK whose telephone number is 571-272-4106. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm.

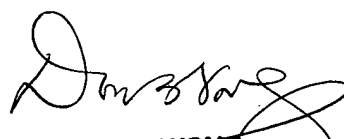
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



LINH BLACK
Examiner
Art Unit 2163

March 19, 2006



DON WONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER